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ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

MONDAY, July 26, 1847.

On motion of Mr EDWARDS of Madison, the rule was suspended to enable him to introduce an ORDINANCE, providing for submitting to the people the question of calling a convention.

ARTICLE

Section 1. Those articles of the Constitution amended and collected in the same manner as other State revenue may be received and collected, a loss of twenty cents upon each one hundred dollars of such taxable property shall be allowed to the collector on his application or failure, in any case in which such loss shall be kept separate, and shall, annually on the third day of January be presented and paid to the person who upon all such State indebtedness, other than the stated and ordinary salaries of officers, and that payment, be presented by the holders of the certificates of indebtedness, or their agents, at the seat of government, or the treasurer of State, for payment or indebtedness.

Sec 2 No other tax per poll or per head or estimate made at any time, of the proportion of the State indebtedness, other than the tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars of such indebtedness, principal and interest, shall be levied or collected, but the taxes levied for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and such tax proper, and the surrender of the State indebtedness for the State debt, and any tax to pay the treasury the amount of such estimate, either in money or in such State indebtedness as the treasurer pursuant shall be forever discharged from any and all further claim or demand on account of the principal or indebtedness, in regard to the amount presented and paid as the time, and of such real estate may or be included in the estimate of taxable property, and the estate shall be forever discharged from any and all further encumbrance on such account, but may again become vested in new persons.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if voted for by a majority of the votes given for and against the same at the time of the election, and shall remain in full force until the whole of the indebtedness therein provided for shall be paid or redeemed, and the same shall be counted out, upon the certified polls of the several counties and in the manner and under the regulations and in the manner provided for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be submitted to the people at the general election to be holden in August next.

On motion of Mr HAYES, the rule was suspended to enable him to introduce a resolution of instruction.

Resolved, That so much of a preamble and resolution as relates to the chaplaincy of the body, (which appears at the journal of Tuesday, last,) be amended by striking out the words "and that said body do proceed forthwith to elect a chaplain for the ensuing session of the General Assembly."

Resolved, That the President be requested to provide for the opening of the morning session with prayer—adopted.

Mr ARMSTRONG proposed an ARTICLE on the subject of Banks which he desired to have engrafted on the Constitution.

Mr EDMUNDS moved to amend.

Mr ARMSTRONG offered an amendment to the amendment—and on the 15th and the 3rd of January next.

Mr ALLEN from the committee on the bill of rights, to which was referred the petition of Albert Hale and others, praying for the passage of a general banking law and for the repeal of the charter of the State Bank, reported that the committee had had the subject under consideration, and had also had presented to them the further consideration thereof—and asked to be discharged.

Mr THOMAS moved that the Secretary of State be instructed to furnish the Journal with copies.

Mr VANCE moved that the Secretary of State and the door-keepers shall replace so much of the old carpet as is necessary to cover the floor.

On motion of Mr KINNEY of St Clair,

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be requested to examine the old carpet, and to procure so much new carpeting as may be necessary to cover the floor of the Hall.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1847.

Mr DUMMER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cumberland and 36 others of Coles and Macon counties, relative to the location of the seat of justice of said counties, which was referred to committee on counties and seats.

The committee on the militia, to whom was referred the report of the committee on elections and the rights of suffrage, made a report in part.

The question pending when the committee rose was on the motion to strike out the word white—and was agreed to—ayes 61, noes 49.

Mr. THROCKMORTON moved to amend the report before the committee by part, or by any means, been fairly met by gentlemen opposed to the rule now contained in the report, and he knew of this use of it—and he was desirous to get rid of the word white—and, in any country otherwise, monsters alone have been found to deny the right of suffrage to any class of men. He was for the broad principle that all men of full age and sound mind should exercise the right.

Gentlemen on the opposite side have taken the ground that residence should entitle the alien to the right of suffrage.

Mr. ALLEN said he was opposed to the amendment, nine, one entitles a person to a vote.

Mr. THROCKMORTON. Is it a principle of State. Congress has the power to naturalize, and has done so. Constitution. The States having delegated that power to Congress, and the body having the power of a naturalization law, we have no right to make a law on that subject. We are a State of 12 years old, and the qualification of voters on all other points—but the right of suffrage is a matter of concern to the whole of the United States, and we have no right to make a law to preside in this State before he can vote. This State has not reserved a power to make laws on that subject, and hope never will. This question cannot turn on the length of residence, for, if so, there would be no uniformity, and becoming responsible each one in his own State. He was for the broad principle that all men of full age and sound mind should vote—and, therefore, or even less, gentlemen from the same State have been so opposed to one government that he refused to become naturalized, he was for no such test as that. To permit an alien to vote for Electors of President and Vice President, and for members of Congress, and to the other States of the Union. Surely, gentlemen can discover some other mode to secure political rights. The State protects the alien in the enjoyment of his property, and he is liable to taxation—citizenship, let him be protected in his property, and with our native born citizens.

The right to exercise the elective franchise is an inestimable right. What boon, Mr Chairman, would induce you to forego that privilege? Sir, yours as no power—that right cannot be valued. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to striking out the word white. Mr. Let him first quietly intend for his distinguished country, for, by any other name I consider, in the present instance, evil is. Let him assume his allegiance to the potentate from whose dominions he hails, and become a citizen. Then, and not till then, let him enjoy the privileges of the native born citizen.

Mr GREEN. Turnwell, hath the same ground been taken by the gentleman from Cook, that the foreigner, remaining in the country a sufficient length of time to enable them to know something of the laws and institutions of our country, before they were allowed to enjoy this great privilege. He approved of the broad principle that all men should be citizens of the United States, and against the amendment.

Mr. THROCKMORTON. Is it a principle of State. Congress has power to pass an uniform law of naturalization. Some gentlemen had understood the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States was the supreme law, and regard to purity. And John regret to see the indiscriminate manner in which the elective franchise is exercised on the day of election. Every thing depends upon the purity of the elective franchise. The just principles of all power, in laying the qualifications of electors. Another reason why he was opposed to the rule was, that the power granted to Congress was a power to confer term of naturalization, is a mere nullity—What the meaning of the term, Naturalization? It is the investing us when with the privileges of a native citizen. The right of suffrage was one of the most invaluable privileges of the free citizen of the United States, and he was opposed to the giving of it, or of any of the birthright of the alien. There power, then, to pass a law of naturalization has been exercised upon, and exercised by Congress. There is no alien authority in the country to pass a naturalize law. If there were, there would be no uniformity in the matter. There would be no safety in the elective franchise. Gentlemen from Cook, Illinois, Kane, Lake, and Boone counties, have no residence of six months, and in other counties, and then, residence of eleven months, and then after one residence of five years in the United States. The States, in their sovereign capacities, have nothing to do with the naturalization laws, upon the whole, in those imposed by Congress. Gentlemen from Cook, Illinois, Kane, Lake, and Boone counties, have no residence of six

Alton and Springfield Rail Road.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sangamon County, the undersigned were appointed a committee to collect facts and report to address on the project of connecting Alton and Springfield by means of a Rail Road. A portion of the committee have examined the object with great zeal and diligence, and submit the following as the result of their labors:

Connecting a rail road from Alton to Springfield, is viewed as one link in a great chain of railroad communication which shall unite Boston and New York with the far West. Whatever interest likewise lies in the great improvements, which have been projected, on the particular route through Illinois may pursues, is enormously connected with the proposed work from Alton, on the Mississippi, to Springfield, and the roads connecting from the Mississippi, and running through Springfield to the eastern boundary of the State, is therefore so blended, that they will and must participate in a system adopted by the State, and a uniform or same system of laws were required upon it before it was a practicable. Each section of country between us, on the Mississippi, and crossing the Illinois river at Meredosia, extending through the rich soil to the State line. The road from the Illinois river to Alton, is the most level, all fifty seven miles, was completed by the State. Even this has hundred thousand dollars were expended east of Springfield in the direction of Lafayette, Indiana.

Since the abandonment of the internal improvement system by the State, several acts of legislature have been passed, by the legislature, the object of which was to secure a rail road from Alton to Springfield, the construction of the same segment of these roads which are now completed or in the capital. These acts of incorporation have failed to be passed upon, and no work was contemplated, and the great work of connecting the Mississippi and Wabash rivers, through Indiana and other States, can now be constructed only by blending some two or three citizens. Of these acts of incorporation, one was passed last winter to connect Alton and Springfield. This is especially the route proposed in this act is from Alton through Carlinville, Hillsboro, Litchfield and New Berlin to Springfield, a distance of about eighty miles. The company is authorized to use fifteen miles of the grade already completed by the State, from Alton in the direction to Carlinville, and fifteen miles of the Springfield and Alton road, from Springfield to New Berlin, under certain stipulations named in the law. The capital stock of the company is $500,000, and may be increased under the law to $1,000,000.

In 1845 the legislature passed a law incorporating the Sangamon and Morgan rail road company with a capital of $1,000,000. This act required the location and construction of the road from Springfield to the Illinois river, in a manner to subserve the interests of the State. No company was organized under the act, and on the 3d March, the legislature of 1847 passed a law which was passed authorizing the Governor to sell the road from Springfield to the Illinois river and all public interests in the same, to the purchaser or purchasers under the law were to be entitled to all the benefits of the act for the incorporation of the Sangamon and Morgan rail road company, and were to be held by this law to be the subscribers to the whole capital stock of the company of $1,000,000. A law was also passed at the same session of the legislature, the act incorporating the Sangamon and Morgan rail road company. By the supplemental act the company was authorized to commence the construction of said road from Springfield to the Illinois river, on the line previously located by the State, and all the necessary privileges granted by the former act of Springfield, amounting in value to more than one hundred thousand dollars, were given to the company for that purpose. The capital stock of the company was also increased $1,000,000. The road from Springfield to the Illinois river has been completed and sold by the Governor, and the purchaser ex. N. H. Ridgely, and others, have since secured the benefits of the law to the several portions of the Sangamon and Morgan rail road company, and have taken the steps required for the construction of a rail road from the Illinois river to the State line. Thus the two or three acts of incorporation above alluded to, make a total amount of aggregate capital of $3,000,000, the construction of one of the most important lines of road in connection, which proposes to connect the Mississippi with eastern cities by means of rail road. The success of Indiana are now entirely engaged in the construction necessary to connect the rail road at that State, and the prosecution of a meeting in Lafayette show that the project meets with favor from the citizens of that place.

So far as the acts of the Illinois Legislature are concerned, but one difficulty presents itself, viz: rival lines, offering more full powers for fifteen miles over the road from the Illinois river to Springfield. The Sangamon and Morgan company own on the north from the Illinois river to Jacksonville, and sold by the Governor, and the purchaser ex. N. H. Ridgely, and others, have since secured the benefits of the law to the several portions of the Sangamon and Morgan rail road company, and have taken the steps required for the construction of a rail road from the Illinois river to the State line. Thus the two or three acts of incorporation above alluded to, make a total amount of aggregate capital of $3,000,000, the construction of one of the most important lines of road in connection, which proposes to connect the Mississippi with eastern cities by means of rail road. The success of Indiana are now entirely engaged in the construction necessary to connect the rail road at that State, and the prosecution of a meeting in Lafayette show that the project meets with favor from the citizens of that place.

So far as the acts of the Illinois Legislature are concerned, but one difficulty presents itself, viz: rival lines, offering more full powers for fifteen miles over the road from the Illinois river to Springfield. The Sangamon and Morgan company own on the north from the Illinois river to Jacksonville, and will work from its line down between Springfield and the Illinois river; and persons, also, the sole right to construct the road from Springfield to the eastern line of the State. If the road from Alton to Springfield should fail into the hands of the Sangamon and Morgan company, this might be embarrassing to the Alton and Springfield company, and could be fully obviated only by the same road and company taking stock in the Alton and Springfield rail road. In the first place, the use of the portion of their road lying between Springfield and Jacksonville.

But the money which is to make the road from Alton to Springfield, and from Springfield to Lafayette, is principally to arise from eastern capitalists, and New York cotton, and probably will, from the facility of access to cotton three cities with the Mississippi river; and the interest of these will be blended in the prosecution of the work through the whole extent, so it is probable that the same interests will ultimately get possession of and control the entire work through the State. No eastern capitalist, therefore, will be likely to take stock in the Alton and Springfield rail road but with a view of its extension on to form a complete connection between the eastern cities and the Mississippi river. In this view, the appropriation of the Sangamon and Morgan road, by the same general act probably productive of disagreement between two companies would ultimately disappear. In preventing interference, the Alton and Springfield rail road in the consideration of capitalists, as a distinct work, it will be understood as a matter of course, to be only the beginning of a great work, the construction of a single link in the great chain of improvement; and if we can show that this link can now be profitably constructed, and that the interest of the leading obstacle, growing out of the laws of the State, will be removed by the present session as well be necessary to the speedy completion of the work. That the business of this country, its productions, its population, its demands, would justify the making a railroad from Alton to Springfield, is dependent of its connection with a great work, is manifest from the following facts and considerations reasonably to show.

The present population of Springfield, by way of Carlinville and New Berlin, is about 4,000 souls. The trade of this place is almost entirely confined to the town, and to less than two thousand dollars per annum. The trade of Springfield with the country is chiefly made goods from Alton to New Berlin, could not be less than three thousand dollars per annum, and would probably amount to much more. Those goods are now all transported in wagons over the road, at a cost of from $2 to $3 per hundred, and the time occupied in the transportation from ten to fifteen days. These 50 miles pass over a level portion of the country, and the road is capable of being in a rail road, and upon which the transportation of goods would be reduced to the whole fifty miles there is but one place of any considerable difficulty in grading and that considerable. This is the crossing of Mr. Shipley's prairie, which could be easily reduced by a cut and filling through the ridge. The distance of the whole grade from Alton to New Berlin, could not be more than fifty miles, and probably less than three thousand dollars per mile, and will probably not exceed that sum. The road can be fully completed with a T rail, at a cost of $50,000 per mile, and the whole work for the 80 aggregate cost of $650,000. Lessening the cost of transportation, as above, by other features, together with the right of way, the road would be worth to the public at least $300 according the total cost of the work $350,000.

The road proposed would entire possession of the trade of counties from the counties of Madison, Macoupin, Sangamon, Greene, Macon, DeWitt, Christian and Morgan. This trade will be fifty thousand dollars per annum, and will probably do the greater portion of it. The transportation of this trade is entirely left out at the following extensive points, and the cost of which is one of the gain realized by the road. The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the last two years. The merchant at the counties above named, and the amount of his business will be about as follows:

The population of the eight counties, Madison, Macoupin, Sangamon, Logan, Macon, Piatt, Montgomery and Morgan, in 1840 was 69,919, and in 1845, was 75,019. By the same ratio of increase, the population of these counties is estimated in 1850 at 80,250. The number of merchants in Sangamon, Macoupin and one-third of Morgan, leaves the number of merchants in the eight counties 100. There will be done on the rail road, in 1850, a business of

The productions of the above counties, as shown by the census, in 1840, were as follows:

Horses,	25,914
Neat Cattle,	39,010
Sheep,	39,010
Value of Wheat,	1,197,000
Corn,	2,394,000

Estimating the increase of productions from 1840 to '45, and from 1845 to '50, in the proportion of 10 per cent. each period, the productions of 1845 to follow:

Horses,			31,905
Neat Cattle,			48,048
Sheep,			48,048
Value of Wheat,			1,476,000
Corn,			2,952,000

Deducting from the above the consumption of the population and products of Morgan, and one-third of Sangamon, leaves the amount of the country immediately dependent on the road at

Horses,	27,000 per ct.	Sales,	24,300
Neat Cattle,	40,000	20	8,000
Sheep,	40,000	20	8,000
Value of Wheat,	1,230,000	20	246,000
Bushels of Indian Corn,	2,460,000	20	492,000
Total,			778,300

Deducting from the above the cost of transportation, and the profits of merchants, and the cost of transportation, and the profits of merchants, and the cost of the county

result which the gentleman arrived at was the very thing desired. If the poll tax should be levied, it would be perfectly competent for the legislature at its next session to reduce the taxes which had heretofore been imposed. It seemed to him important that the convention should as far as it could be done, establish a judicious system of taxation and it seemed to him that there was no system more equal and just than that of a capitation tax. The apprehension that the State would be overwhelmed by taxation, might be met by suggesting the fact that the legislature could immediately curtail taxation upon other subjects. They would then have adopted a system that would be equal and just in its operation, and which would bring into the treasury a larger amount. What was the immediate object of a poll tax? It was (and it was this that recommended it so strongly to his judgment), that it might be applied to the payment of the interest on the school fund. He would ask gentlemen to revert to the condition of that fund, and the manner in which the interest had been paid heretofore. The fund itself had been squandered; and the State was bound for the payment of the interest, and was destitute of the means to make adequate provisions for the payment of that interest. It had been shown by the gentleman from Fulton, that a large surplus would remain from this tax after the payment of that interest for the liquidation of the State indebtedness. It seemed to him then, that no measure could recommend itself more strongly to the convention, and he was apprehensive that gentlemen were laboring under a great deal of misapprehension in regard to public sentiment if they supposed that the tax would be an unpopular one. The gentleman from Green, had stated, that out of fifteen hundred voters in his county, there were only one hundred and fifty opposed to the tax. The gentleman from Marshall, had stated, that the question had been discussed in his county and that the people were in favor of the tax; and many other gentlemen were ready to attest that the people were in favor of it. His honorable colleague had had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the people of the county of Madison, and he had found that a large proportion of his constituents were decidedly in favor of it; and he believed it would be found that this was the case throughout the whole State; and he would refer the convention to the disposition which had been made of the subject by every State of the Union with the exception of Ohio and Maryland. What reason had operated upon these States to reject it he was not aware. It might be that ample provision had been made for revenue from other sources.—Wherever it existed there had been no complaint.—He was of opinion, that the convention could not do better, in providing a system of taxation than to provide for a poll tax, and thereby enable the legislature to lessen the amount of taxation from other sources.

Mr KINNEY of Bureau opposed the adoption of the amendment in a speech of considerable length.

Mr FARWELL said that he occupied, together with his honorable colleague, a different position upon this question, from most of the delegates in this convention; and as the question was an important one, he felt called upon to state the circumstances in which they were placed. It was a subject which had not been taken into consideration at all at the time of the election, and his colleague and himself were under the necessity therefore of acting upon their own judgment in regard to it. The importance of the subject he thought would justify him in detaining the committee a few moments for the purpose of assigning the reasons for taking the course which he proposed to take in regard to it.—I shall, continued Mr F., in the first place go for the amendment and then for the rejection of the whole proposition, for the reason that I think that it is founded in injustice, that its effects upon the revenue will be of a seriously injurious character. I think there is only one way in which revenue can be properly raised, and that is by taxation upon the basis of property; because, if you undertake to derive a revenue from poverty, you will be defeated in your expectations. If you attempt to extract something from nothing, you will get nothing for your labor. The expenses of government must fall upon property alone, it is the only thing that will bear the burthen. Now let us examine the effects of this provision upon our revenue; and if any argument which can be advanced for or against it could have the effect of satisfying me that the position is a bad one, it would be the argument which the gentleman from Madison has advanced in support of the principle after examining its effects. If any thing had been wanting to induce me to vote against it, it would be abundantly supplied by that argument. The honorable gentleman from Madison seemed somewhat surprised that the gentleman from Fulton should offer opposition to the proceedings of the committee, by which they were about to increase the taxes to such an extent, and proceeded to tell us (and in this the gentleman was correct) that it was not designed to raise the ratio of taxation.—This is true, but where do the effects fall? Why, they fall upon those of medium property, upon men of small means, though the committee has attempted in a subsequent part of the report to sweeten the pill a little by exempting from taxation the amount of one hundred dollars worth of personal property owned by individuals, in lieu of which exemption, however, one dollar is to be levied by way of poll tax. The individual of small means then, instead of paying a tax of twenty-five cents, for his hundred dollars worth of property, is compelled to pay one dollar. The idea, then of lightening the taxation upon that class of tax payers, is all a deception.—But to pursue the results of this matter as pointed out in the remarks of the gentleman from Madison. He says that it will not advance the ratio of taxation that is proposed to be collected, for the purpose of paying the interest on the State debt, but the amount to be raised by capitation tax will lessen by so much the amount of taxes upon property. Now, what will be the effect of this?

The gentleman himself cannot deny that a large portion of the revenue is raised by taxes upon the property of the non-residents. While you diminish the tax upon the property of the non-residents, then you increase it so much upon the persons of residents. Just so much as you take off from non-residents, you necessarily place upon the residents of the State. This being the effect of the proposition as is clearly demonstrated by the arguments which have been offered in favor of it, by the gentleman from Madison, it is of itself sufficient to convince me that it is unjust, improper, and inexpedient, and that it ought not to be adopted.

We have been told by the venerable gentleman from Marshall, that it is desirable to include in a system of taxation those persons who have no property and who are notwithstanding able to indulge in expensive clothing and good living, such as merchant's clerks and others of that class. Now, is it proper to violate a principle for the purpose of reaching these isolated individuals? These are men who are preparing themselves to become tax paying citizens. There are some of them who might be disposed to pay this tax, but the greater part are those who would never pay a solitary cent, and having no property that can be reached, I would ask the gentleman how he proposes to collect a tax of this kind from that class of individuals.

Now what is the general bearing of this proposed tax? It is calculated to lessen the amount of taxes sought to be collected, from those who hold a large amount of property, and to collect a larger proportion from those who hold a small amount. This will be the result. You diminish the taxes upon wealth, and increase them upon small property holders. Now, I consider the operation of such a tax, unequal and unjust. The gentleman from Morgan insisted, that the effect would be to attach the people by whom this tax was paid, to the government. Now, I cannot see the force of this argument when applied to men. It is said in regard to spaniel dogs, that the more you whip them, the more they love you; but I do not believe in the application of this principle to men. I do not believe that by putting the lash upon their backs, you will attach them to you the more.

Mr THOMAS. I remarked that it would give them an interest in the government.

Mr DAVIS of Montgomery said, having advocated this measure from the outset, he had been, and was still desirous of hearing the arguments of gentlemen on the other side, in order that if he were wrong, he might be convinced of it. I maintain said Mr Davis, that every man in the community owes something to the government for the protection which he receives from that government, and it is upon this principle that I go for a poll tax; and I ask any gentleman opposite to show wherein I am incorrect. Government was established by the people for the common good—for the protection of all those who live under it. That government must be supported; and as every man receives protection from the government, every man is equally bound to contribute something for its support. Those who own property are under additional obligations to the government for the protection of that property, and should of course pay proportionably to the property which they possess. Is there any thing unfair or unjust in this? If so, I would like to have some gentleman point it out. Every man has a voice in the affairs of the government, and if the burthens upon the community are too onerous, the voice of the man without property will go as far towards removing those burthens, as the voice of the man who owns property.

Mr MASON next addressed the committee. He was in favor of fixing in the constitution the provision for the establishment of a poll tax, which should remain unalterable until the public debt be liquidated.

Mr ARCHER moved to strike out the word "shall" in the first line of the first section, and to insert in lieu thereof the word "may," and to strike out all after the word "each," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "where the legislature may deem it necessary."

On motion of Mr MARKLEY, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Granted.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The question pending when the committee rose this morning, was on the amendment offered by Mr ARCHER to the first section.

The question was taken and the amendment agreed to.

Mr WOODSON moved to strike out the first section, and offered in lieu thereof a substitute.

[That persons subject to a poll tax shall only be required to perform one day's labor on the road, and that the subject shall be submitted to the people in a separate article.]

Mr SCATES moved to amend the substitute,—rejected.

Mr GEDDES moved to amend the substitute;—that no person should vote unless the tax is paid.

Mr GEDDES said that it had been frequently enquired, how this tax could be collected from those persons who had no property? This amendment was the best answer he could give to that question. It was the only way that he knew of in which the payment of the tax could be enforced.—That some persons who were without property by which payment of the tax could be enforced would be willing to pay, he had no doubt, but there were those he believed who would not pay without some sort of compulsion. And as he had remarked on a former occasion, these persons were generally the noisiest at the polls, and the most troublesome men in the canals; and whilst they enjoyed all the rights which other citizens enjoyed under the government, many of them would not pay one cent of tax unless compelled to do so. He thought that living under a free government, and enjoying all the privileges of that government, was at least worth the small sum of fifty cents or a dollar. The idea of denying the right of voting he knew could not be very popular, but he believed it was necessary and proper in this case, and this was a sufficient reason therefore to induce him to offer the proposition. In Pennsylvania, the State of his nativity, they had what is called the young men's capitation tax. Every young man, other than a mechanic or professional man, paid fifty cents; a mechanic paid seventy-five cents; and a professional man paid a still larger amount. And the condition which was now proposed, that he who refused to pay the tax should be deprived of the privilege of voting, prevailed there. The tax was paid without any reluctance; and he believed the patriotism of our young men would prompt also to pay without hesitation. It was asking of them nothing but what was reasonable and just; and he hoped the amendment would be adopted.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr WOODSON modified the first section of the substitute by striking out the proviso.

Mr ROMAN moved to amend the first section by inserting after the words "sixty years," the words are "entitled to the right of suffrage." Decided in the affirmative.

Mr SMITH, of Macon, proposed to strike out the word "sixty" and insert "fifty."

Mr. Smith said that the gentlemen from Sangamon, (Mr Dawson,) and the gentleman from Peoria talk very patriotically, and no doubt felt so, and notwithstanding they were both old gentlemen, I doubt their being good judges of the ability and willingness of poor old men to pay a capitation tax. He said he hoped there was no young man in the convention that would vote for a proposition to impose a head tax upon old men. Rejected.

Mr CAMPBELL moved to amend the same section by inserting after the words "commission merchants," the words "doctors, lawyers," and to insert after the words "grocery keeper," the words "clerks of the circuit and county commissioners courts. rejected.

Mr WEAD moved to amend the same section by striking out all between the word "ascertained" and the words "in such manner."

Mr ECCLES remarked that it must be obvious to the committee, that if the amendment of the gentleman from Fulton prevailed, that it would fasten upon the State, for all time to come, the arbitrary mode of valuation resorted to by the legislature several years past. It was to guard against this oppressive system that a majority of the committee on revision, of which he had the honor to be a member, had prepared the section under consideration, which provides that all lands shall be valued at their real value by a person elected or appointed in each county for that purpose, and not otherwise. He hoped the ad valorem principle would be sustained, and that the gentleman's amendment would not prevail.

After various propositions and amendments had been presented (most of which were rejected) on motion, the convention adjourned.

OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.

We are indebted to a gentleman recently from Vera Cruz, for some accurate and interesting information relative to the position, number, and movements of the army. Our informant was attached to the service, is an intelligent officer, and enjoyed abundant opportunities of obtaining correct and reliable statements. He tells us that when he left Vera Cruz, on the 9th inst., General Pierce was in command of fully 1,000 men, who were encamped upon the beach. Information having been received that the guerrillas had taken possession of the National Bridge, and had mustered about 1,500 men, General Pierce had determined, as a preliminary step, to clear the bridge, and disperse and defeat its occupants. For this purpose he intended on the 10th inst., to detail a large force consisting of 1,000 men, and send them forward to seize and hold the bridge. In order that they might not be encumbered or embarrassed, and might proceed at once to the object of the expedition, the soldiers were directed to take with them rations for ten days only. Capt. Duperu's company of dragoons was to act as the advance guard.

As soon as the troops should reach the bridge they were to encamp there and await the arrival of Gen. Pierce, and the remainder of the reinforcement. The latter was making active preparations for his departure. Four hundred wagons were nearly in readiness at the time our informant left—The train of which Gen Pierce's force were to form the escort, will, it is believed, be the largest and most valuable yet despatched from Vera Cruz; and hence the commander has acted wisely and prudently in sending forward a strong advance, to clear the road and enable him to move forward without interruption. It is probable, indeed, that by this time Gen Pierce has joined the advance, and that the whole body of 1,000 men is now in full march to Puebla.

The entire number of American soldiers between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, is estimated at from fifteen to sixteen thousand men. About the last of June, Gen. Scott had with him a force of 8,500. The detachment under Gen. Cadwallader numbered a little over 1500, when it left Vera Cruz and must have reached Puebla in the early part of July. Gen. Pillow was in command of 2,500 men, and at the last accounts was pushing forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit. Lastly we have Gen. Pierce with 1,000 men, who will probably join the main army in the course of the present month. To sum up:

Troops at Puebla,	8,500
Cadwallader's detachment,	1,500
Pillow's do	2,500
Pierce's do	4,000
	16 500

If we make due allowance for casualties, sickness and other causes, of disability, this number will be reduced to 15,000, and this we imagine, will be the strength of the army under Gen. Scott, by the latter end of July.

The statements of the Government paper were therefore incorrect in point of time, as well as numbers. Gen. Scott instead of having 20,000 men under him, will be in command of about 15,000. Instead of receiving all the new levies by the end of June, he will not receive them until the close of July. This error, however though considerable, will not materially affect the operations of the army. We take it, that with fifteen thousand American soldiers, General Scott will feel himself quite strong enough to march to the city of Mexico, or any where else in that republic, and that the enemy can bring no force into the field that would stand its ground before such an army. It is well to add, that from the tenor of the last advices, Gen. Scott did not expect to make a forward movement upon the capital, until an answer was received to Mr. Buchanan's propositions of peace. If these overtures have been rejected, as is again asserted by a cotemporary, we presume that he will hasten his departure for the city of Aztecs with characteristic energy and decision.

General Taylor Accepts.—In the following letter to the Secretary of the recent Trenton meeting, General Taylor yields himself to a Whig nomination:

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp near Monterey, Mexico, June 21, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge with sentiments of high gratification, the receipt of a copy of the Resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of the County of Mercer, New Jersey.

My thanks are specially due to my friends of the State of New Jersey, for their flattering expression of approval and esteem, and which I can assure them is as truly reciprocated.

I embrace this occasion to remark, that if the people of the country desire to place me in the high office of Chief Magistracy, I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse; but, on the contrary, it will be my pride and constant endeavor to serve the country with all the ability I possess.

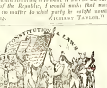
Please convey the thanks and brief acknowledgements to the citizens of the County of Mercer. I wish them and yourself much prosperity and happiness.

With great respect, I remain your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U S Army.
To Dr. John F. Clarke, Secretary Public Meeting, at Trenton, N J.

THE SANGAMO JOURNAL

For President—ZACHARY TAYLOR.

"Although myself "A Whig," yet if I had the power to make a President of the United States, and if I knew who, in the high office of President, would administer the Government in the greatest purity and do most toward restoring it to what it was in the earlier days of the Republic, I would make that man President, no matter to what party he might nominally belong. ZACHARY TAYLOR."



SPRINGFIELD:

Thursday Morning, August 5, 1847.

THE RAIL ROAD.

But a few weeks have elapsed since the able address of A. Lincoln and others in behalf of this contemplated improvement, appeared in the columns of this paper. We now call the attention of the reading and thinking portion of the community to a second, emanating from the same gentlemen, and affording evidence of the equally vigorous pen of John Calhoun, Esq. and which will be found in the Journal of to-day. Success seems to be the watchword they have adopted, as nothing short of it can result from the zeal and ability they bring to the work.

The paper is a plain common sense statement of facts adapted to the understanding of every one—based upon Arithmetical calculations we think no one will gain say, and from which fair and just deductions are made. We wish every man in this and the counties of Madison, Macoupin, Morgan, Christian, Logan, Macon and DeWitt, who has the interest of this middle section of the State at heart, with the willingness and ability to aid in the development of its immense resources, and in placing it in that enviable position of wealth and prosperity which destiny has in store for it, would give a full and fair examination to this address. To the farmer it shows a necessity for action, if he would himself desire the profits arising from the productions of his soil—to the Merchant and Mechanic, if he would seek an increase almost incalculable in the amount of his business—to the laborer, if he would wish to multiply the means of support by additional demands for his labor; to all and every class, if universal and unprecedented prosperity be thus desirable.

Well conducted exertions, with determined perseverance, must and will accomplish an object if at all attainable.

We therefore deem it fortunate for the character of our City, but more so for the prospects of her future greatness, when a common object *really* desired by all, and for which all *express* a friendship, finds encouragement and support at the hands of men thus actuated. The penuriousness of those who are unwilling to hazard even a dime in the attainment of such an object, though with almost mathematical certainty of a full remuneration, may retard but cannot prevent. The selfish feeling that has ever actuated a portion of mankind, of leaving to others the accomplishment of every work of public interest, and then deriving an equal dividend from the various profits of its results, may procrastinate for years and even wreck their own hopes, but cannot defeat it.

☞The latest news from Gen. Scott's army left it at Puebla. Gen Cadwallader's and Gen. Pillow's reinforcements had arrived at Jalapa and were on their way to head quarters. It was understood from various sources that the Mexican Congress had appointed three Commissioners, to meet Mr Trist, commissioner on the part of the U.States, nine miles from Puebla, and confer on the subject of peace.—Whether this proposition is a sincere one, or only designed to give time to Mr. Polk's friend Santa Anna to recruit his forces, is not certain. The Guerillas were in force near Vera Cruz and also about Tampico. The latter place had even been threatened.

Gen. Taylor was at Monterey. He expects to return to the United States on a temporary furlough in November, unless government furnish him with troops to proceed to San Luis Potosi.

And yet Another!—Government have called for another regiment of troops from Illinois,—to superintend Indian affairs on the Santa Fe trail.

☞The Address of the Rail Road committee has compelled us to leave out the proceedings of the Convention on Saturday. The revenue report, was still under discussion.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

There is a "war of opinions" between Oregon and California, as to the merits of those countries respectively. The citizens of Oregon have taken so much interest in it, that they have held public meetings, and got up certificates to disparage California and cry up Oregon.—*California Star.*

The following is a specimen of these certificates: "We the undersigned, left the United States in 1845, to proceed to Oregon, and upon our arrival at Fort Hall, having been told by Capt. Grant that the road to Oregon was bad and destitute of grass and wood, by his advice and others, we were induced to leave the Oregon trail and go to California. When we arrived at the plains of the Sacramento valley, we found the whole country burnt up by the sun, and no food for either man or beast; having been deceived ourselves, our object is to prevent others being deceived in like manner. Owing to the drought, no vegetables for sauce of any amount can be raised. Flour is from $10 to $12 per hundred, and unbolted at that; from five to eight bushels of wheat to the acre is about the average raise in California; the rain commences in January, and ends about the first of March, and then no more of any consequence till the year rolls round; four months grass and eight months drought.—There is no timber but scrub oak, except on the mountains, from 10 to 50 miles from the settlements; lumber is from $40 to $80 per thousand, and most of the buildings are adobies, covered with tooly.—The country is so flat and marshy, that in the winter one-fourth is inundated, and leaves the swamps full of water, which dries away in the summer, and causes intermittent complaints to be prevalent.—There is no good society at all, and it is very difficult for a man to keep his own. The Roman Catholic Institute is destroyed; no land can be obtained by foreigners without purchasing, and then a poor title; and it is almost impossible to get any clothing—the duties are so high, that no shipping comes in.

TRUMAN BONNEY,
JAIRUS BONNLY,
(Corroborated by) ABNER FRAZER.

Anecdote of General Taylor.—The Mississippi volunteers relate an anecdote illustrating Gen. Taylor's characteristic goodness of heart. Soon after the battle of Monterey, and during the excessively hot weather, from which officers and men suffered severely, some gentlemen sent Gen. Taylor for his private use, a barrel of ice and a quantity of delicious claret. The precious burden was deposited at the General's tent, with a note from the donor; after politely acknowledging it, the old hero caused the head of the barrel to be knocked out, and taking for his own use a lump as large as his fist, sent the whole of the remainder, and the claret to the hospital, for the use of the sick soldiers.—This is but one instance out of many of the considerate and self-sacrificing generosity and humanity of General Taylor's character.

From Fort Leavenworth.—Two privates of Capt. Barnes' company, Illinois volunteers, came down on the steamer Amaranth last evening. They were discharged on account of ill-health. From them we learn that many deaths have occurred at the Fort, the prevailing disease being measles.—There were but three companies of the Illinois Regiment at the Fort when they left, and these were to have started on the day after their departure. The measles had pretty well abated before the troops left the Fort.—*New Era.*

Gov. Young, of New York was recently invited to attend the Whig festival at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. He was not there in person, but he was in spirit, as a letter which accompanies the following toast, and the toast itself, abundantly testifies.

Gen. Z. Taylor—If he is not a Washington, it is because the responsibility of a Washington has not been cast upon him.

From the Morgan Journal.

Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Morgan County Colonization.

In presenting to the Society the Annual Report, the Board of Managers, make grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the success with which it hath pleased him to crown the efforts of the friends of African Colonization.

Amongst the many triumphs of Colonization, which have marked the past year, we mention 1st, as chiefest, the reorganization, (with the consent of the Parent Society,) of the Republic Liberia, so that under a written constitution, she becomes sovereign and independent, and takes her stand as one of the great family of nations.

Believing that the time had come for this change, we hail with joy its peaceful accomplishment, confidently expecting that the new government, aided by philanthropic and christian enterprise, will be even more successful in suppressing the horrors of the slave trade, and in illuminating the dark wilds of Africa with the religion of the Bible, and a civilization based upon it, than ever the old organization—although of its wonderful success, and of its various triumphs, wonderful beyond those of any other colony known to the world, we would speak with humble gratitude.

But this is not all, that is worthy of note. The Republic has extended its borders inland and upon the coast; its influence over the surrounding tribes has increased, whilst the wisdom with which its government has been administered, has secured the confidence of its own people and the respect of the world. Judicious Legislation has given an impulse to the cause of education, and the humble disciples of Christ not forgetting to push the battle to the gate—the banner of love now gracefully waves where but recently the fiendish rights of heathenism constituted the only religion.

These triumphs, rapidly developed, and now written, as a part of the history of African Colonization, have operated happily upon the public mind, and many who heretofore doubted to what end this would come; now fully satisfied that it is of God, and that his right hand is carrying on the work for the good of the two races, and for the regeneration of Africa, have thrown away their doubts, and now with spirit and prayer, and with a portion of the means, with which God hath blessed them—come forward to its aid. Never was the public mind more alive to the grandeur of this enterprise, or more willing to aid it by liberal contributions.

The board take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the increased interest, which has been awakened in our own bounds, chiefly, through the labors of Rev. R. S. Finley and J. B. Crist, of the value of whose services, they take this opportunity of expressing their high estimate.

Within Morgan County, during the year $555,71 have been contributed to advance the objects of this association, of which $315,00 have been paid. This sum speaks well for the spirit of the county, and it behooves us to acknowledge, that to the labors of the above named gentlemen, the society and cause are indebted for this success.

Your Board deem it proper—now publicly to acknowledge, the generous donations, heretofore made to this cause by Mr. Daniel Huey and Mr. Otway Wilkinson, of this county. Mr. Huey donated 400 acres of beautiful prairie land, near his residence. This land is admirably adapted to farming purposes, and the board offer it for sale upon accommodating terms. Mr. Huey would doubtless take pleasure in showing it to any person who might wish to examine it.

Mr. Wilkinson, donated a claim secured by mortgage, from which the society will realize about $100 00, part having already been paid.

Amongst the objects, which have especially engaged the attention and sympathy of this society during the past year, your board would briefly mention three.

1st. A colored family of the Baptist Church, resident in Charleston, Coles County, Illinois, presented itself to the Rev. R. S. Finley at St. Louis, expressing a wish to emigrate to Liberia. As a vessel was to sail from New Orleans with emigrants in a few days thereafter, Mr. Finley took the responsibility of sending them on, and in so doing, incurred pecuniary responsibility. Towards the expenses of this family on the voyage, and their support for six months after their arrival in Liberia—this society contributed $50,00, which has been paid.

2d. This society, fully impressed with the importance of a well conducted periodical, in order fully and fairly to present the claims of African colonization to public favor, felt a great desire, that the Liberia Advocate, a monthly journal, published at St. Louis, and edited by Rev. R. S. Finley, should be extensively circulated throughout Illinois, and, indeed, throughout the whole valley of the Mississippi. Impressed with this conviction, our society pledged itself to the parent board, that it would efficiently co-operate with it, in accomplishing this object, so far as our own State was concerned. The parent board, made arrangements for such extended circulation, and we feel assured, that we shall reap an abundant harvest, for the little we may spend in presenting to the public mind, the history and fruits of this enterprise.

3d. The third object which has engaged our attention, is the building of a ship to run regularly between New Orleans and Liberia. It is proposed to raise the means of building the ship by State contributions of $1000 00, and it is hoped, that Illinois will promptly take her share of the stock. Two shares of $50,00 each were subscribed for in this county and if other counties do as well, Illinois will do more than respond to the call. The vessel built, and manned by colored officers and crew—and making two voyages annually—an easy, frequent and regular communication betwixt this portion of the United States and Liberia, is at once established—Intercourse betwixt the colored population of the States and the African Republic follows, and under its influence, the objections to emigration fade away, and in a few years we shall see them seeking a home in Liberia—as we now see the oppressed subjects, of the kingdoms of Europe, seeking a residence in the United States. Let commerce spread her canvass, in facilitating an exchange of the rich productions of the two continents—and our free people of color will not wait in this the land of their degradation, until the expenses of their passage shall be paid—but they will go in quest of freedom at their own charges, finding passages in the ordinary channels of trade, as the poor of Europe, now reach our shores by the 100,000 without the least disturbance to the common channels of business.

Your board would say, let the ship be set afloat—they will not consent to her abandonment. On the contrary, they expect to rejoice in the day, when the Merchantman in quest of lawful trade, shall float the emigrant, (enlightened by our civilization and our religion,) back to his home, that he may there be made the honored instrument, in the hands of Providence, of responding to the call of Ethiopia, who even now stretches out her hand to God, and asks that we give her the bread of life.

Your Board conclude this report with an expression of desire, that the present year may be as the past, and more abundant labors and fruits.

WM. BROWN, Ch'n.

July 8th, 1847.

Messrs Editors. By direction of the Board of Managers of the Morgan County Colonization Society, I hand you for publication a list of the names of those individuals who, by the subscription of five dollars and upwards, have constituted themselves life members of the Society, viz:

D. Huey, Esq. } by the very liberal donations re-
A. O Wilkinson } fered to in the above Report

Hon. Wm. Brown	$100	Jacob Hulfcare	5
Rev. J. R. Crist	60	Jno. T. Cassell	5
Jas. Dunlap	50	M. J. Roe	5
Jno. Jackson	50	W. B. Newcomb	5
Rev. A. Todd	10	Jacob Strawn	5
Rich'd Yates	10	Wm. C. Swett	5
Elijah Gove	10	Mrs. E. C. Duncan.	5
Jesse Ruble	10	Mrs Julia King	5
Rev. J. C. Pinckard	6	Miss H. Finley	5
Sam'l Sinclair	6		

The total number of members is 262, whose various subscriptions during the year have amounted to $555 71.

Mr. John Hurst is the Treasurer of the Society, to whom all remaining dues and new subscriptions are desired to be paid.

Respectfully,
JAS. BERDAN, Sec'y.

July 5. 1847.

A SOLDIER'S LAST LETTER.

The following is an extract from a letter written on the eve of the battle of Buena Vista by the late Lieut. Fletcher, of the Illinois volunteers, is published in the Alton Telegraph:

Dear Colonel. To-morrow we expect to have an engagement with a superior Mexican force; and on the eve of the affair, I have believed it proper to address you a few lines. As you are well aware, the object nearest my heart is the welfare of my little child; and so far as I have been able, I have provided for her.

Should I fall, I leave her entirely with you and your wife; but I have written to my brother requesting him to throw his brotherly protection over her; and if, at any time, you think fit to send her to him, he will receive her as his own child and protect her as such. Should she remain with you, I wish that she should receive as good an education as the little means left her will afford; and above all things, teach her that truth and virtue are to woman, what the soul is to the body—the life of its life. Teach her that to be just to all—in thought—in word—in deed—is the true, the great aim of a good mind; and those who strive to accomplish that purpose, seldom fail to live at peace with the world, and accomplish the "Great Destiny" for which they are created.

☞The fine is five dollars for writing or marking upon a newspaper which is sent by mail.

☞The Register has taken back the imputation that Mr Sherman was instructed to go against banks.

ESCAPE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

The Picayune, of the 16th, states that eight of the prisoners, who had been sent on from Mexico, and escaped, as already stated, from Huejutla, arrived in New Orleans the day before. The prisoners reached Huejutla on the 17th, when General Garay, commandant there, detained them on the plea of having no orders to forward them to Tampico. Under these circumstances, they resolved to escape. Seven in all left on the 27th. The first five were all retaken and carried back to Huejutla, but one of them again escaped, and with the other seven reached Tampico. They marched principally by night, and were from four to six or seven days on the route.

After their arrival at Tampico, news reached there by a Mexican, that about thirty of the men had also attempted to escape; that twenty-five of them had been retaken, and three others shot in the pursuit. These were the reports in Tampico.

The fate of these poor men is greatly to be deplored, and there has been remissness on the part of Gen. Scott in not obtaining their release. With a number of Mexican officers in our power, we would have brought that Government to a sense of its obligations to our prisoners.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

☞From the returns received we suppose that whigs have been elected to all the County offices, with the exception of that of Treasurer and Assessor. Three whigs ran for that office; and of our long tried friend, Capt Bradford has not obtained it, it can be charged to bad management and want of votes. There is no doubt that the failure of Mr. Cook in his aspirations upon the office of probate justice, arose from the fact of the want of confidence in his qualifications for the office by the more reflecting of his own party.

Ex-Governor Davis, and his son, of Massachusetts, are at present sojourning in this city.

☞Deafness—Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil.—The only cure for deafness and all complaints of the Ear. Hundreds probably cured deafness of 10, 15 and 20 years standing, and those who were obliged to use ear trumpets, have thrown them aside, being perfectly cured. Price $1 per bottle. Sold only at Wallace & Diller's.

☞FEVER AND AGUE WARRANTED CURED—Among the many preparations now before the public for the cure of Intermittent fevers, or what is more commonly called chills and fever, there is no tonic equal to Green's Ague and Fever Mixture sold by WALLACE & DILLER, Springfield.

50 BBLS superfine Flour in store and for sale by
aug 3 FISHER & DOYLE.

BLOCKS LOST.

A SETT of iron Blocks belonging to the estate of John Brodie,—they were lost near at the Salt Fley Foundry, one of them has a piece of wood broken off the side. Any person returning them or giving information where they may be found will be reasonably rewarded.
Aug. 3. HANNAH BRODIE.

Tavern, Store House, Tannery and Farm, for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale upon accommodating terms the following described property in PETERSBURG, MENARD COUNTY, ILLINOIS—to wit:

The Tavern property, (known as the Menard House,) with all its buildings. The buildings are entirely new, and sufficiently large and commodious to accommodate the entire business of the place and is the only tavern in town.

Also, his Tannery, consisting of a good finishing shop—a brick shed—bark mill—18 complete vats—with all the stock in hand of every description, tools, fixtures, &c connected with which, and on the premises is a good dwelling house.

Also, a large two-story brick store on the public square fitted up for a heavy business. In addition to the above he offers—

A FARM adjoining the town, containing 165 acres, about 35 of which are good timber, the residue is excellent prairie and under good fence.

Also, one other FARM, situated 1 1-2 miles from town, containing 80 acres. The land is excellent prairie, and under high cultivation.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the property,—as the pleasantness of the situation, and the thrift of the town and surrounding country must commend it to those who wish to buy.
August 3 1847. 43 JOHN BENNETT.

OX CHAINS.—1,000 lbs Ox and log chains for sale by june 16 W. ILES.

MANILLA ROPE.—5 coils assorted rope for sale by june 16 W. ILES.

25 BOXES loaf and crushed sugar for sale by
june 15 J. BUNN.

Roses and Parlor Plants.

SEVERAL varieties of ever-blooming, ... Noisette, Bourbon and Bengal Roses, and several new varieties of Parlor Plants, just received, on consignment, and for sale by S. FRANCIS.
July 9, 1847. 8t1

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Garretson, ... and shall attend before the court of Probate in and county at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace thereof in Springfield, on the first Monday in the month of October next, at which time all those all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
VINCENT GARRETSON, }
THOMAS P. GARRETSON, } Ex'rs.
SAMUEL GARRETSON, }
July 30, 1847. 53t4

Estate of Samuel Reice.

CLAIMANTS against the Estate of Samuel Reice, deceased, late of Macon county, Illinois, are hereby notified to present their claims for adjustment, before the Probate Court of Macon County, on the first Monday in October next,—all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
August 3, 1847. RACHEL REICE, Adm'x.

Exchange List & Prices Current at Every Body's Store.

THE proprietor of the store will exchange goods at cash prices for the following articles, at store as follows:

Specie & current notes	par	Wheat, prime	51
County orders		do Corn, shelled	25
Auditor's warrants		85 Oats	20
City scrip		65 Bacon, sides	6
Broken bank notes at		do hams	6
their value		do shoulders	4
Wool	15 to 25	Butter	7
Beeswax		25 Cheese	6
Feathers		25 Lard	6
Coon skins	10 to 25	Tallow	6
Deer skins	10 to 16	Country soap	2 to 3
Dry hides		6	

The reasonable people shall be advised at all important changes in the market by the public's humble servant,
July 8. THOMAS LEWIS.

NOTICE

ALL persons are hereby notified not to purchase or trade for a promissory note which I gave Washington Libby, for the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid in wheat at fifty cents per bushel, to be delivered in Saranac, Illinois, fifteen months from the date of said note, which was dated on the 8th day of June, in 1847. The above note was fraudulently obtained from me, and I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.
June 29, 1847. LEVI KENT.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Call one and all—prices and try our Groceries, and if you can do better ... LEWIS.

GENTLEMEN—you know this is the season of the year to change raiment, before doing so call at (may 13) LEWIS'.

SOLAR LAMPS for burning Lard for sale very cheap at (may 13) LEWIS'.

IRON, HARDWARE AND CASTINGS of all kinds for sale at (may 13) LEWIS'.

WORKINGMEN—you know your interests, and of course will call at (may 13) LEWIS'.

QUEENS AND GLASSWARE.—Its whispered about that we sell the above at 50 or 100 per cent below our neighbors. We don't vouch for the correctness of the saying, but ask all who want any thing in that line to call at (may 13) LEWIS'.

PARASOLS, Sun Shades and Parasolets—a large assortment of all prices and patterns, for sale by
may 4 JOHN IRWIN & CO.

GINGHAMS—Earlston, French and American Ginghams of every quality and style for sale low by
may 4 JOHN IRWIN & CO.

DRIED FRUIT.—20 bags apples and peaches for sale by june 16 W. ILES.

WHITE LEAD.—50 kegs Blow's pure white lead for sale by june 16 W. ILES.

LEMON SYRUP.—10 dozen just received and for sale by june 16 W. ILES.

Cash for Wheat!

WE will pay cash for 50,000 bushels good merchantable wheat, delivered at our Store in Springfield, or to S. P. Tearley & Co., Beardstown.
May 16, 1847. S. M. TINSLEY & CO.

Rags Wanted.

THE highest market price given for Rags in Cash or paper, by NIXON & CO., Paper Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Feb 14, 1847. (Corner of Pearl & Water sts.

BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS of various qualities just received and for sale as cheap as any in the city. (april 22) JOHN IRWIN and CO.

LADIES DRESS GOODS just received—such as—Pala Alto Plaids, California stripes, Plain and fancy Organdies, Ermine Ginghams, Striped and Plaid Lawns, Berages and Mouslin de Laine of all patterns—and for sale a little cheaper than any in the city.
april 22 JOHN IRWIN and CO.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between W. M. BROWN and B. B. LOYD, (Dental Surgery) is dissolved. Mr. B. will necessarily be absent about three weeks, when he will return and resume business.
Springfield, July 21, 1847.

SALT in small sacks for table use just rec'd and for sale cheap by july 19 DEYRES & CO.

MACKEREL.—10 bbls No 1 and 2, just rec'd and for sale by june 16 W. ILES.

A Good opportunity for Investment.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, his entire property in and adjacent to Mt. Pulaski, (now the seat of Justice of Logan county,) consisting of an improved farm immediately adjoining the town, two lots, also improved, comprising residence and all other conveniences, ... a highly fertile, together with ... acres of land adjoining, and 240 acres of excellent timber. Apply to the subscriber.
July 10 1847. BARTON ROBINSON.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil Nuts, in quantities to suit purchasers, at
Apl WATSON'S.

☞BEHOLD THE TYRANT SLAIN!—Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever! are longer cured a terrible influence throughout the western country, but they have at length been overcome by Smith's Tonic Syrup or Vegetable Febrifuge. In truth, skill has never devised, nor philanthropy recommended, a more valuable remedy for the treatment of this class of diseases.

Beware of all spurious Tonics got up in imitation of this, and recollect that Smith's Tonic Syrup is the only genuine. For sale by THOMAS LEWIS.

SUMMER WEATHER.—It should be remembered that during the intense heat of summer, the process of digestion is performed with much greater languor than in cold ... blood ... Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for all disorders ... For sale by Wallace & Diller.

☞Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. The genuine is for sale by WALLACE & DILLER, Springfield. Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

☞RECENT DISCOVERY.—It has been recently discovered that a medicine introduced into our community, is evading the public and pocketing the ... complicated ... bile and fever. A cure is warranted in every instance ... It is Dr. Hagg's Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Tonic Pills ... For sale by Diller & Co.

☞THE IMPROVEMENT in the complexion caused by the use of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue, is one of the prominent traits of its healthy action upon the biliary organs. The appearance of the skin denotes with much certainty the condition of the liver, especially the derangement of this organ has been of long standing. It is matter of common observation that Western and Southern men carry in their countenances the marks of their residence, from the almost universal effect of a bilious climate upon the liver, and through this organ upon the complexion. The above excellent medicine may be found at WALLACE & DILLER'S.

☞TO THE FAIR AND FRAGILE.—How many of the young and beautiful—daughters idolized by their parents, sisters the pride and admiration of devoted brothers—young mothers, the bright stars of the domestic circle are annually deposited in the house appointed for all living, the victims of Consumption! A bloom, now perhaps, on the velvet cheeks, which affection believed were the evidence of health, as the seal of beauty, while it was, in fact the zone pierced by the hand of death—the fair hectic of pulmonary disease. ... WALLACE & DILLER.

EMBLEMS.—Emblems are used by every nation and people on earth. The Indian smokes the Pipe of Peace, the White Flag is an emblem of security every where, and Black Crape suspended from the door, tells the thoughtful passer-by that death has been there—that another name has been blotted from the roll of time. How often might that solemn announcement be avoided, if the slight cold—the very slight cough—the pain in side or breast—had been removed by the miraculous influence of the Graefenberg Panacea.

See advertisement in another column, and Pamphlets in the hands of agents. For sale by Wm. Lavely, Springfield, general agent. Also by Birchall & Condit.

☞Dr. ... Great Western Indian Panacea.—This remarkable medicine, which has such a reputation, &c., as is attested by numbers in this city, who have used it, and been cured, and is also an excellent remedy for the following complaints, and is warranted to please the care, in all cases or the price returned, viz: Liver and bilious affections, costiveness, neuralgia, sick headache, affections of the lungs, congestive fever, &c. The proprietor is particularly recommended to ... Sold only by Wallace & Diller.

☞IRON JET POLISH FOR STOVES AND GRATES.—Persons putting up their stoves and grates for summer, should remember they can have them look like new, at the trifling expense of 25 cents by using this polish from WALLACE AND DILLER'S.

Extraordinary Cure.—A lady in Smithfield, Pennsylvania and over about eight years of age, had been gradually getting deaf for more than fifty years, so that it was next to impossible to make her hear conversation in the loudest tone of voice. Last winter she was induced to try "Scarpa's Oil for Deafness." It is only necessary to add that she has used two bottles and that her hearing is perfectly restored—she is cured. Any information in relation to the case may be obtained at the store of Dr. Jayne, No 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, at which place, also, the medicine is for sale. For sale by Wallace & Diller.

NEW DRUG STORE,
AT PETERSBURG, Ill.
D. C. BROWN & BRO.

Having associated themselves in the Drug Business and opened a Store at Petersburg, Menard county, respectfully inform the public that they have just received, and now offer for sale, a fresh assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, GLASSWARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer for sale at St. Louis prices. They also intend keeping a select assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY.

The following, among other articles, will always be kept on hand, to wit:

Saleratus,	Beer,
Cloves,	Cologne Water,
Cinnamon,	Perfumery,
Allspice,	Fancy Soaps, a great variety
Nutmegs,	Clothes Brushes,
Ginger, ground and race.	Tooth and Hair brushes.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

☞Physicians may rely on their Prescriptions being carefully and accurately compounded, and all calls, promptly attended to, day or night.

☞Orders from a distance will be put up with especial care, and the public may rest assured that no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the proprietors to deserve the confidence of those who may call on them.
Petersburg, July 29, 1847. 43t

Eclectic Medical Institute
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE next Fall and Winter course of Lectures commences in this Institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately succeeded by the Spring and Summer session, which also continues four months. A gratuitous preliminary course commences on the next Monday in October, and continues one month.

FACULTY

B. L. Hill, M. D., Anatomy and Operative Surgery	$10 00
L. E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Botany	10 00
J. H. Oliver, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy,	10 00
W. Beach, M. D., Surgery and Clinical Medicine,	10 00
A. H. Baldridge, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,	10 00
J. R. Buchanan, M. D., Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,	10 00
T. V. Morrow, M. D., Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine,	10 00

Matriculation fee $5. Use of Library $2. Graduation fee $10. Demonstrator's Ticket $5, optional.

$100 paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received for tuition in full of one student, ... $50 paid by the first of October next will ... the tickets for one full course ... use of library and matriculation ticket excepted. The Institute received its charter in 1845. The ... course of instruction will embrace every thing of value known and taught in the old Medical Colleges as well as the Reformed and Botanical School of Medicine. Six or seven lectures will be given daily. Board from $1 50 to $3 per week. Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary term of study, must have attended two full courses in some legally incorporated medical college, the last of which must be in this or one course after four years' practice.

All letters soliciting further information, or containing money for the Faculty, must be addressed to the undersigned (post paid). Notes of solvent banks of the States in which students reside, will be received in payment of fees.
T. V. MORROW, M. D.
July 30, 1847.—tnov. Dean of the Faculty.

ICE Cream and Soda Water.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their old customers and strangers in the city, that they can be supplied with the above luxuries at all hours. They have incurred considerable expense in purchasing new machinery for the manufacturing Soda Water, and believe their new establishment is not surpassed by any other establishment in the country. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to them. (june 11) WATSON & SON.

Now for a Bargain

THE undersigned will offer for sale, until the 25th of August next, his house and lot in Berlin at less than SIX HUNDRED Dollars. Any person wishing to invest money, the above property will yield the interest on two thousand Dollars. Title indisputable.
HENRY YEAKEL.
Springfield, July 26, 1847.

Found.

IN the Senate Chamber, on the night of the late Supper, a roll of money. The owner can obtain information in regard to it by calling at this office.

It is for the purpose of finding the owner, that the precise amount is not stated here, ... the supper were devoted. [July 16, '47.

Estate of Elisha Bushnell

CLAIMANTS against the estate of ELISHA BUSHNELL, deceased, late of Logan County, Illinois, are notified to present their claims for adjustment before the Probate Justice of her office in Camden, in said county on the first Monday in next September. Those persons knowing themselves to owe the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
TIMOTHY B. HOBLITT, Adm'r.
July 22, 1847. 730w4

Estate of Elijah S. Primm.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Elijah S. Primm, deceased, late of Menard county, and State of Illinois, are hereby notified and requested to present the same before the Probate Justice, in his office in Petersburg, on the first Monday in September next, at which time and place I will attend, for the purpose of adjusting the same.
MARY E. PRIMM, Administratrix.
July 23, 1847. aw830—4w

Estate of Elisha Spear.

I SHALL attend before the Probate Court of Menard County on the first Monday in September next, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against the estate of Elisha Spear, late of said county deceased.
July 21, 1847. 31 LUCRETIA SPEAR, Adm'x.

Estate of Jacob J. Allender.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jacob J. Allender, deceased, late of Christian County, Ill., are hereby notified to present them before the Probate Justice of the Peace of said county, at his office in Taylorville, on the first Monday in the month of September next, for adjustment,—all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
WILLIAM B. HALL, Executor.
July 16, 1847. 830—4t

WINDOW SASH of different sizes ...

COME AND SEE!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

W. P. GRIMSLEY & CO. Have received and opened their New Spring and Summer Goods, embracing the latest styles and patterns, among which may be found Paris Bareges, Organdie Lawns, lawn robes, California robes, Organdie plaids, Palo Alto plaids, ginghams, lawns, prints of every style and pattern, etc., etc.

Summer shawls, scarfs and cravats, fringes, gloves, mitts, hosiery, etc., etc.

Bonnets, parasols, sun-shades, and umbrellas, of the newest styles and patterns.

Goods for gentlemen's summer wear—such as Lyon cloths, tweeds, cassimeres, linen drillings, etc., etc.

Leghorn, palm-leaf, silk, Russia and wool hats.

A heavy stock of staple Dry Goods comprising brown domestics, checks and shirtings, bed ticking, Ky. Jeans, ... ellore, drillings, etc., etc.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, etc. etc.

Their old friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing, as they are confident they can make it to their interest to purchase of them.

WANTED—Wheat, flour, barrels, and wood, delivered at the Phoenix Mill, for which the highest price will be paid. Also Feathers, beeswax, linen, jeans, &c.
Springfield Mar. 1847. W. P. GRIMSLEY & CO.

SLEEPER & FENNER,
MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, &c.

No. 126 Market Street,
South Side, below Fourth, Philadelphia.

Invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers to their very Extensive, Elegant, New Stock, prepared with great care, and offered at the *lowest prices for cash prices*.

The principle on which this concern is established is to ... their customers ... by manufacturing a good article, selling it at the lowest price ... and realizing their own remuneration in the amount of sales and quick return.

Possessing inexhaustible facilities ... to supply orders ... while ... the patronage of merchants, manufacturers and dealers.
Philadelphia, July 8 1847. SLEEPER & FENNER.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
LITTLE & HINKLE,

(At the old stand of T. S. Little, South side of the Square.)

HAVE just received a new and extensive supply of Fashionable CLOTHING, suitable for the season, embracing every variety of Coats, Sacks, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Stocks, Hdkfs. &c., and almost every article usually found in a Furnishing Store—of the latest patterns and newest styles, which will be sold extremely low for cash.

☞They have also received a low pieces of superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which they will make up to order in the most fashionable style and durable manner. ☞Give us a call.
Springfield, June 8, 1847. 8t1—e

Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri, (St. Louis.)

FACULTY.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

THOMAS BARBOUR, M. D. Professor of Midwifery and diseases of women and children.

J. B. JOHNSON, M. D. Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine.

F. H. LEFFINGWELL, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

R. F. BARRETT, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Physiology.

J. S. MOORE, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of Faculty.

CHARLES W. STEVENS, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

The regular lectures commence annually on the 1st of November, and continue four months. Aggregate cost of tickets $105, Matriculation fee $5; Graduation fee $20; board $2 50 to $3 per month. Medical students are admitted gratuitously to the medical and surgical practice in the city hospital during the lecture term.
J. S. MOORE, M. D. Dean.
June 14, 1847. 8211ndc

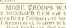
MORE TROOPS WANTED!

THREE HUNDRED MEN will be wanted by the American Hemp Company, at Springfield, Illinois, by the 5th of August next, to assist in harvesting 2,000 acres of Hemp. Good hands can find employment from three to five weeks' duration, by calling upon the following gentlemen:

WILLIAM RIDDLE,	at Wolf Creek.
HARDY COUNCIL,	
Wm. HOFFMAN,	Ferry Creek.
E. A. HUMPHREY,	
S. I. RIDGEWAY,	Sugar Creek.
BIDDLE & McCORMICK,	
JAC. B. WILLIS,	
Wm. WASHBURN,	Prairie Creek.
Wm. B. BROWN,	
Wm. M. COWGILL,	
Wm. T. BUCKMAN,	Petersburg.
JAMES SHORT,	
JAMES H. MATHENY,	Springfield, and

J. VINCENT BROWNE,
Agent Am. Hemp Co., Springfield, Ill.

N.B. Men who are acquainted with the Hemp Cradle and Hemp Hook will have the preference.
Springfield July 5 1847. aw&wtsi



CHARLES B. PARSONS, M. D. ☞Office four doors north of the post office.

Estate of Jesse Langley

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jesse Langley, deceased, late of Christian County, Ill. are hereby notified to present them before the Probate Justice of the Peace, of said county, at his office in Taylorville, on the first Monday in the month of September next, for adjustment,—all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
WILLIAM B. HALL, Administrator.
July 16, 1847. 830—4w

State of Illinois, } Of the September term of the
Logan county. } Logan Co. circuit court, A. D. 1847.

The President, directors and company of the State Bank of the State of Illinois,
vs.
Richard Latham, Robert B. Latham, administrator of John Latham dec'd, Mary Latham & Margaret Latham.
[Bill to foreclose.]

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court in said county, that Mary ... and Margaret Latham, two of the defendants in the above entitled cause are non residents of the State of Illinois, so that process cannot be served on them.—Notice is therefore hereby given to you, the said Mary Latham and Margaret Latham, that a suit is pending in the circuit court of said county and State, on the chancery side thereof, wherein the President, directors and company of the State Bank of Illinois are complainants and you are defendants, that a subpoena in chancery has been issued in said cause, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Camden, on the 30th day of September next.
JAMES PRIMM, clerk.
Camden, Ill., July 12, 1847.
Charles R. Welles solicitor for comp'ts.

Petition to sell Real Estate

In Macoupin Circuit Court.

To Henry Hogan, Daniel Hogan, George Hogan, Mary Hogan, and Joshua Hogan, children and heirs at law of Isaac C. Hogan deceased, and all others interested.

YOU will please take notice that a petition will be filed by the undersigned Administrators of said Isaac C. Hogan, dec'd, presented to the Circuit Court of said county of Macoupin, at the next term thereof, to be holden on the first Monday in the month of September, 1847, at the court house in Carlinville, in said county, for the sale of all the lands of which said Isaac C. Hogan died seized, for the payment of the debts established against the estate of said deceased, the personal property being insufficient for that purpose, when and where you may attend and resist the same if you think proper.
JAMES C. ANDERSON,
JOSHUA PEAK, Adm'rs.
July 22, 1847. 8t1—1m

Executor's Sale

THE Undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of ACHILLES MORRIS, deceased, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that on the 28th day of August 1847, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., at the late residence of said dec'd, on Lick creek, in Sangamon county, he will sell at public auction, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Two-horse Wagon, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are: For all sums of five dollars and under, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security. All sums under five dollars, cash in hand.

At the same time and place, will also be sold, certain REAL ESTATE, of said deceased, near his late residence, as provided in the will of said deceased, to wit: Four forty acre tracts of Prairie Land, in section 13, township 14, north of range eight, west of the third principal meridian, being more particularly described as follows: Two of said forty acre tracts lying south, and adjoining lands owned by John Hodge, and the two remaining tracts being west of the first two, and north adjoining land owned by Kirk Meacham, deceased, the whole lying in a strip half a quarter section in width, and an entire section in length, running east and west. Also, a tract of TIMBER LAND, containing twenty-two acres, more or less, in section 14, township 14, north, and range 7 west, adjoining the land of Mrs. Hodge and that sold by the deceased to Franklin Welch. To be sold on a credit of six and twelve months. Further particulars of the terms to be made known on the morning of the day of sale.
WM CROW, Ex'or
July 5th, 1847.—ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Christian, State of Illinois at the June term thereof, A. D. 1847, we the undersigned, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, at the door of the court house, in the town of Taylorville, in said county of Christian, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of Monday the 30th day of August next, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Henry Bloxam, deceased, viz: Lots numbered twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), and fifteen (15), in block number eight (8), in the town of Mount Auburn, in said county of Christian. The sale to be on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving a bond with good security, and a mortgage on the premises for the payment of the purchase money. A. E. BLOXAM, adm'x.
GEORGE HOWATH, adm'r,
of Henry Bloxam, deceased.
Mt. Auburn, July 8, 1847. 726w6

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree of the Logan circuit court, at the April term A. D. 1847, the undersigned, administrator of John Sullen, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the 4th day of July 1847, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the court house in Camden in said county, the following real estate, to wit: Lots numbered two (2) and six (6) in block number twenty eight (28), in Camden, (late Postville), on a credit of six months—security to be given according to law to secure the purchase money. JAMES PRIMM, adm'r.
June 11, 1847. 8t1w6

Estate of G. W. Canfield

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of G. W. Canfield, late of Macon County, Ill., deceased, are hereby notified to present them before the Probate Justice of said county on the first Monday of August next for adjustment. JOSEPH KING,
Adm'r of G. W. Canfield's estate, deceased.
Decatur, June 21, 1847.—pd $3 8t1 4w

Administrator's Notice.

CLAIMANTS against the estate of Ralph Barr, deceased, late of Piatt county, Illinois, are notified to present their claims for adjustment before the Probate Court of Piatt county, on the first Monday of September next [1847]. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
DANIEL TRONILL, Administrator.
Monticello, July 5, 1847.

Administrator's Notice.

CLAIMANTS against the estate of Jonathan Reason deceased, late of Piatt county Illinois are notified to present their claims for adjustment before the Probate Court of Piatt county, on the first Monday in next September. Those persons knowing themselves to owe the estate are requested to make immediate payment ...
SAMUEL JOHNS, adm'r.

THE SANGAMO JOURNAL

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday Morning, July 30, 1847.

The Tariff of 1842.

The party which destroyed the tariff of 1842 are now in a fair way to test the advantages of the tariff which they substituted for it. It so happened that immediately after the new tariff went into effect, there was a most unusual and extraordinary demand for bread stuffs in this country to supply the deficiency of crops in Europe. So pressing was the famine in some portions, that thousands of people starved to death for the want of bread. Breadstuffs were exported to supply the demand in immense quantities; prices necessarily became high here; specie was imported to pay for our flour and corn; and the farmers of the country immediately sold their produce at high prices;—the country became prosperous under this state of things; and with singular assurance, we were pointed to the new tariff which, it was said, had produced this state of prosperity, and were assured that its effect, thus exhibited, would be permanent. Huzza! shouted the free-traders, for the tariff of 1842!

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Senator from Alabama, chairman of the finance committee in the Senate, was the champion of the new tariff in that body. A visit by him to New York, some two months since, was seized upon by some of the friends of the "British Tariff" to make a demonstration in its favor. The Hon. Senator was invited by them to a public dinner. In their letter of invitation to him, they said:

"The success of the great measure of free trade, with which your name is so closely identified, and to the influence of which the friends of the system are so much indebted, is now fully made manifest in the increased commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the whole country. We believe that we assert what is now generally admitted as a truth, that at the present time the United States enjoy a state of prosperity not only unexampled in the history of other nations, but altogether unprecedented and unequalled in our own, since the very formation of the Union. To you as well as to ourselves this must be a peculiar matter of congratulation, as it falsifies the predictions of the friends of protection, and justifies your anticipations, as declared in the debate on this great question at the time of the passage of the act of 1846."

The inviters talked of prosperity in general, but Mr. Dixon gives them to understand what he regards as prosperity; it is the abundant demand for bread stuffs and cotton, with an abundant influx of money to pay for them. He declines the dinner, and in his reply to the letter of invitation, says:

"With the cheapest and best raw material to clothe the world, with an annually augmenting manufacture of that material, threatening by the actual result of the present year, at a period not very distant, to exceed the amount manufactured by England herself, and with a material for food, which, in God's Providence, seems destined to feed the world, nothing but the absolute commercial stagnation, which it is the purpose of restrictions on trade to create, can arrest that current of favorable exchanges which, from every quarter, is already turned towards this country. * *

"While our foreign commerce and navigation have been greatly augmented, where are the disasters of that unfavorable state of foreign and domestic exchanges which were foretold as the means of driving the precious metals from our shores? In the face of increased importation of foreign goods, large amounts of specie have been brought into the country to balance our heavy exports, and still the rates of foreign exchange are in our favor.

"Indian corn, as well as American wheat, promises, like cotton, to become a staple with which the world cannot dispense.

"The result has been most fortunate in determining the wisdom of the measure then involved.—Facts have taken place of speculation, and results have superseded predictions. The tariff of 1842 now stands self-vindicated."

This correspondence was immediately published, and was lauded to the skies by the papers favorable to the British Tariff. Flour was then worth nine dollars a barrel in New York, and wheat one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. Flour and wheat were bringing the same prices in the West—deducting transportation, &c. The condition of things was most beautiful for the publication of the correspondence; and, as was stated by free trade papers, it "was published in the nick of time."

But news has come from Europe that the crops are promising well—that little bread-stuffs will be required from this country unless some unanticipated misfortune occurs to the coming crop—and down go the prices of bread-stuffs here. The free trade tariff can do nothing to arrest their fall, or the ruin of the thousands who have been engaged in purchasing and shipping produce to England. The fall in the prices of bread-stuffs is fearful. The cost for transporting flour and corn eat up the value of the article in the foreign market. Silent are the "British Tariff" presses upon the advantages of the British tariff. They no longer boast of its having furnished high prices and a foreign market for our bread-stuffs; nor is it longer attempted to be concealed, that famine in Europe—starvation of the masses on the failure of European crops—was the cause, and the only cause for the late great demand and high prices for bread-stuffs here.

The prosperity of our country is best subserved by a steady market and fair prices for produce.—And these can only be found by having our main market at home. Our foreign exportation of bread stuffs are comparatively nothing when the amount is placed beside that consumed in our own country.—Our views on this subject exactly accord with those of Gen. Jackson, which have often been published.

The following extract from the St. Louis Union will exhibit the fearful falling off in the demand for some of the staples of this country:

St. Louis, July 26.

The Produce market since the date of our last semi-weekly has been extremely dull. Shippers have been compelled to leave the market; as at the present time there is an overstock of flour and grain in New Orleans, and prices have gone so low that it is impossible to buy for that market.—Transactions in flour have been confined to sales to fill Government and other small orders.

FLOUR.—We could hear of no transactions. A buyer was offering \$3,50; but holders were not disposed to sell for a less price than \$4,00.

WHEAT.—Sales this morning of 910 sks fair to good in two lots at 60c, sks returned; and 80 sks fair at 50c, sks returned. No buyers in the market except millers, and inferior qualities find no market.

CORN.—Sales of 214 sks in good gunnies at 29c, and 160 sks yellow, late Saturday evening, at 35c, including sks, 30c sks returned.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 12 M.—Sales last evening; 125 bbls flour at \$3 50, 55 do do at \$3 55, 60 do do at \$3 60, 2000 lbs bacon shoulders at 6 1-4 nett, 10 bbls whisky at 17 1-8 c, 95 do do at 17c.

NEW YORK, July 19, P. M.—A general indisposition was manifested by dealers in breadstuffs to open the market to-day, and nothing has yet been done to warrant quotations. For Genesee flour \$5 50 is asked, and \$5 is offered, and to embrace the views of both parties we quote at \$5 a 5 60.

BALTIMORE, July 19, P. M.—There has not been any transactions in breadstuffs since the receipt of the steamer's news, and the market is so very unsettled that it is useless to send quotations.

☞The sale of the Mormon Temple has failed in consequence of a defect of title. The Catholics have purchased Parley Pratt's house, with the intention of converting it into a church.

☞The Register says that Mr. Sherman, of Cook, was instructed by the convention that nominated him to go against Banks. Such resolutions may, indeed, have passed that body: but this is true, that Mr. Sherman informed that convention that he was a bank man; and that if they nominated him, he would not obey such instructions. Under this state of things he was nominated and was elected. Mr. Sherman, and other liberal and intelligent democrats, must be greatly amused at the disposition exhibited by the "b'hoys" of the Register to drive them into measures. They appear to consider that they hold cords which are passed through the cartilege of the noses of their political friends, and that they can, at any moment, "wring them" into the support of any measure they choose. The election of Old Zach will break up this slavish devotion to the dictation of men who assume to be leaders of the democratic party.

[Having a little spare room in this paper, we give our readers a column of matter upon Horticulture.]

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Horticultural Societies of Louisville and Cincinnati, have existed for several years. The exhibitions of the latter society take place every week during the summer; and of the former, monthly. At these exhibitions every thing rare, strange or excellent in the fruit, flower, vegetable or plant kind, are exhibited; and, beside the attracting nature of these exhibitions, they have been the means of increasing the variety and excellence of fruit and vegetables in their neighborhoods, as well as enlarging the number of valuable ornamental plants and diffusing them through the country. There is no question, that in these respects these societies have generally advanced the interests of Horticulture, not only in their own vicinity, but throughout the West. The published proceedings of the exhibitions are among the most interesting articles which are found in the papers of Cincinnati and Louisville.

Following so beneficial and practical an example, Horticultural Societies have been formed at Chicago, Buffalo, Cleaveland, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and probably in many other Western cities. The exhibitions of these Societies the present season, have generally been very creditable to those concerned, and some of them were really splendid. We have seen the published proceedings of these Societies. The Chicago Society, for its first exhibition, presented quite a display of choice flowers, plants and early fruits.—The exhibition at St. Louis was quite creditable to the Society there. We would suggest to the officers of these Societies, that it might be well to give notice of the times of future exhibitions in their city papers, some days previous to their taking place. It might be an inducement for amateurs to visit their cities for the purpose of being present at those exhibitions, and such notices would be appreciated by them.

We hope another year will witness the establishment of a Horticultural Society in this city. It would afford much instructive amusement,—be the means of exciting emulation among cultivators—and cause a more general dissemination and cultivation of valuable fruits, shrubs, and vegetables, not only in our own city, but throughout this region of country.

Every industrious man, who has a little home of his own, can make it pleasant and desirable, by a little attention to this matter. A bed of strawberries which will furnish a family with a sufficiency of that delicious fruit in its season, can be secured by care, and the time would not be missed from daily labor. We might say the same thing of raspberries, gooseberries, and other small fruits. The cultivation and attention required to grow a few valuable cherry trees, pears, apples, apricots, plums, and quinces, would be a past-time, favorable to cheerfulness, health and happiness. Every body knows these to be facts; then why do they not make their practice conform to their convictions? The great difficulty is to begin. *That* once done, the most formidable obstacle in this matter is out of the way. *The first step* is the great stumbling block in the way of reform. Well, take that *first step* the next month; as soon as there is a good rain and the weather not too warm, set out your *strawberry bed*. That will be a good beginning. And we may hereafter, as time advances, advise you of others on this general subject, which, if attended to, will secure you valuable fruits, and enable you to realize the sentiment of one of the sweetest songs in our language—"*Home, home sweet home!*"

BLIGHT ON PEAR AND APPLE TREES.

A gentleman of this city, last year, made an experiment for the cure of the blight on some apple and pear trees. The trees were very much affected, and the prospect was, that unless the disease should be soon be arrested, the trees would be destroyed. The gentleman in question bored a hole into each tree, deep enough to receive a considerable dose of flour of sulphur. A few weeks after there was an evident improvement in the appearance of the trees—the disease was arrested—and the dead limbs having been cut off, the blight has not returned, and the trees are now in good flourishing condition.

Our informant does not regard the experiment as decisive. The facts are, however, as he has stated them; and he suggests that the experiment made by him, and which, apparently, was attended by successful results, is worthy of further trial. We suggest to horticulturalists, to prosecute this experiment. The blight threatens to be a serious evil in the West.

BUDDING

This is now the season for budding fruit trees, and the weather is favorable for that purpose. Directions for budding can be found in most agricultural and horticultural works. In budding heart cherries upon morello stocks, and all the varieties of cultivated plums upon wild plum stocks,—(if resort must be had to these miserable stocks)—should be done so near the ground that when the trees are transplanted, the bud can be put under the surface of the earth. If this is not done, the tree will always have an awkward appearance, and is not likely to be of much value.

Roses of two or three distinct colors, budded upon flourishing stocks of the common rose, make a handsome and interesting exhibition of flowers.

ROSES

"Time out of mind," the Rose has been acknowledged to be the "Queen of Flowers." Gardeners now describe some 1500 varieties,—which are of all shapes, shades, habits and growth,—with the exception that there is not a *blue* or a good yellow climbing rose. The June roses,—which are probably as beautiful as any, exhibit their beauties but for a brief period—two weeks begin and terminate their flowering;—the new varieties of perpetual flowering Roses continue to unfold their blossoms from spring until vegetation is arrested by frosts. Many of these varieties are hardy, and all can remain in the ground through the winter with protection. And who would not be at a little extra trouble, for the great pleasure they afford? What say you, ladies?

STRAWBERRIES.

The next month is the time for planting out Strawberry beds. It is found that our climate and soil are most favorable to the production of this fruit in abundance and perfection. The present season, several beds in this city produced most bountifully. Hovey's seedling is probably the largest variety.—We have raised them which measured from three to near four inches in circumference. To make this variety productive, it is necessary to plant the common kinds among them. Keen's seedling is a most prolific variety. The Hautboys are not remarkable for their product or flavor here. These varieties can all be obtained in this city, by leaving orders at the Journal office. We hope our people will make arrangements, by planting out beds the coming month, to have a full supply of this delicious fruit.

RASPBERRIES—GOOSEBERRIES.

The common English raspberry, (supposed to have originated in this country,) generally produces heavy crops of fruit. It has a slight musky flavor; but with sugar or cream, or even without, is delicious. The fruit-bearing wood is sometimes winter-killed; but not often. The Bromley Hill produces a larger fruit, but the shrub is often injured by the winter. The "true Antwerp" is a better variety then either, but requires protection in winter. The "Ohio Ever Bearing" is entirely hardy; the wood has the appearance of the common native raspberry; the fruit is somewhat similar, large and black; but it possesses the wonderful property of bearing a constant succession of fruit from the ripening of the first in June until vegetation is killed by cold weather. We regard this as a most valuable variety. This raspberry has matured one crop, another is nearly ripe, and it is now flowering in preparation for a third. The shrub requires rich soil, and will repay all care expended in its cultivation.

We have often heard it it said that English Gooseberries could not be produced in perfection in Illinois. Our own experience refutes this general impression. We have raised the present season *very large* and *fine* gooseberries of twelve English varieties, and they exhibited no appearance of mildew. From some attention to this fruit we are induced to believe that the *fine* varieties are far less likely to mildew than the common gooseberry generally cultivated here; and which is a very inferior and insipid fruit when compared with the fine varieties.

THE CONVENTION.

The subject now before that body is the right of suffrage; and the particular question is in relation to the right of aliens to vote. The provision recommended by the Convention is that all free white male citizens 21 years of age shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and that those aliens inhabitants of the State at the time of the adoption of the constitution shall possess the same right. The subject has been under discussion for several days. Members seem to be greatly divided in opinion in relation to it. Of course the assertion of the Register that the whigs are aiming to deprive our "adopted citizens" of their rights, is in character with the common reckless assertions of that print. Several strong speeches have been made—by Mr. Girree, Mr. Ballingall, and some others, in favor of continuing the existing system of suffrage in this State; and by Mr. J. M. Palmer, Mr. Thornton, Mr. McCallen, Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. Williams and Mr. Pratt, and others, in favor of the provisions recommended by the committee. Mr. Pratt's was an unusually able effort. Breaking the shackles with which the Register had sought to control him—rising above the paltry considerations of party,—he presented an argument replete with eloquence and truth. We regret the assault made upon him by his colleague, Mr. Campbell. To us it appeared uncalled for. Mr. Pratt, however, gallantly bore himself and sustained himself through this personal conflict of words. This matter belongs to their constituents. It is due to themselves particularly, and to the people generally, that they should give full reports of their speeches.

We shall publish this debate as fast as it can be prepared for the press.

COL. SERVANT.

We failed in stating in our last paper, that Col. Servant commenced a speech in the Convention on Thursday, of last week, in support of the proposition he offered for establishing the Supreme Court; but that he was taken ill, after he had proceeded some time, and was not able to continue his remarks. As far as he had gone, his arguments in support of the plan proposed by him, were able and conclusive—and it is a matter of regret that he was unable to proceed. The Convention immediately adjourned; but in the afternoon he was too ill to prosecute his argument. Col. S. occupies his seat during the sittings of the Convention, but we are afraid will not be able to engage in the debates hereafter as we could wish.

☞We see that the Union, with the view of keeping its party together, is calling for a National Convention to nominate a democratic candidate for the Presidency; and all the little "Unions" throughout the country, are now holding forth in the same strain. This is all right. We want Old Zach to have a fair chance at the legions of Mr. Polk, as he had at the legions of his friend, Santa Anna, at Buena Vista. The result will be just about the same. All the little "Unions" know this,—but they must sustain the views of Father Ritchie and Mr. Polk under pain of having their rations stopped.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Convention came to a vote on yesterday forenoon. The main contest was on the 1st and 2d sections of the Report.

Section 1. In all elections every white male citizen, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the district or county in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

The first section was agreed to—yeas 82, nays 60.

Sec. 2. All votes shall be given by ballot.

The second section was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 10.

SOWING GRASS SEED.

There is much difference of opinion as to the best time to do this. A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer recommends the latter part of August. In the Spring of 1845 he sowed thirty-five acres, a part in February and the other in March. The seed rought well and looked well until harvest; after which it began to wilt, and finally died—the change, from the protection of the wheat, to sudden and entire exposure to the sun, being too much for it. He recommends the last of August or the first of September. About the 20th of August, 1845, he sowed a border around the field that was seeded in March. He gave the ground a thorough harrowing, put on the seed, and then rolled it. He got a good crop of grass from it last year, and tried the same plan in two different pieces last year, and with a common season thinks he shall get a good crop. He has as yet confined himself to timothy; but intends to try clover this winter.

☞Deafness—Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil.—The only cure for deafness and all complaints of the ear. It has repeatedly cured deafness of 10, 15 and 20 years' standing, and those who were obliged to use ear trumpets, have thrown them aside, being perfectly cured. Price \$1 per bottle. Sold only at Wallace & Diller's.

A. P. LADEW & Co., corner of Locust and Second streets, keep constantly on hand Type, Presses, printing ink, printing materials of every description. They are now manufacturing, and fully prepared to fill orders, at Perry Foundry prices, will be sent by reference to their circular already distributed among the trade.

Printing Paper.—Being connected with one of the most extensive paper mills of all sizes and qualities, on as reasonable terms as any Manufacturer East or West. Constantly on hand, printing paper of all sizes from 20 x 29 to 24 x 36 of such quality as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Engraving on Wood and Metals. Everything in this line executed in the best Eastern Style, by J. E. Waine.

Seals, State, County, Corporate, Notarial, Judicial, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Temperance, Cut in the most perfect manner.

ZYLOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING.—PUNCHES, Brands, stamps, Stencils, Dies, etc. and every article of the above description will be promptly attended to.

Printing Ink.—Of a very superior quality, of all colors always on hand. News Ink in kegs from 10 to 100 pounds. Book Ink from 5 to 20 pounds. Colored in cans one pound.

Rags; the highest market price paid for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

Old Type,—Received in exchange for new at 9 cts per pound.

GROCERIES,

J. BUNN,

Is now receiving and keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Nails, Glass, etc., etc., ever offered for sale in this city. His stock consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

35 hhds prime N O sugar; 28 bbls fine Boston Loaf and crushed sugar; 6 boxes white Havana sugar; 50 bbls N O molasses; 25 do sugar house molasses; 250 bags Rio, Hav. Laguayra and Java coffee; 5 casks port Cabello coffee; 5 tierces rice; 5 casks Boston saleratus; 50 boxes Y H and G P tea; 40 do sperm candles; 30 do mould candles; 20 do yellow soap; 20 do fancy soap; 5 do castile soap; 15 do Underwood's lemon syrup; 10 do pickles; 10 do ketchup and pepper sauce; 10 do mustard; 10 do chocolate; 20 do M R raisins; 15 do drum fig raisins; 3 casks zante currants; 13 boxes French preserves; 67 do lemons; 500 kegs Boston nails ass'd; 40 doz painted pails; 15 doz brooms; 9 doz hemp bed cords; 0 coils manilla cordage; 5 ceroons S F indigo; 2 casks madder; 2 do ground logwood; 2 do camwood; 2 do copperas; 3 do alum; 2 do chalk; 8 do W R cheese; 60 bbls Ohio rectified whiskey; 2 pipes H gin; 4 do F brandy; 10 bbls N Y brandy; 10 do N Y gin; 10 do wine vinegar; 2 casks pure port wine; 2 do pure Madeira; 10 do low priced Madeira; 2 do Jamaica rum; 3 do Irish whiskey; 6 do London porter in qt and pint bottles; 60 boxes claret wine; 30 baskets champagne wine; 5 boxes Muskat wine; 8 do brandy cherries; 20 do brandy fruits; 20,000 principe cigars; 10,000 regalia cigars; 10,000 Havanna cigars; 10 gross prate blacking; 20 do feather dusters; 40 reams wrapping paper; 20 do ruled cap paper; 100 kegs white lead; 200 gals linseed oil; 100 do copal varnish; 5 casks glue; 5 do black lead; 2 do red lead; 2 do lampblack; 2 do yellow ochre; 2 do spanish brown; 2 do venitian red; 25 kegs rifle powder; 100 bags shot; 500 lbs bar lead; 250 sacks G A salt; 60 do D F salt

Pepper, alspice, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, cocoa and ground ginger, etc., etc.

He deems it useless to remark how, where or by whom the goods were purchased, suffice it to say they are for sale on as good if not better terms than any other house can or will sell. Springfield, May, 1847.

SPRINGFIELD

Harness, Collar and Trunk Manufactory.

The subscriber keeps on hand, or will make to order, every description of harness, collars, trunks, bridles, valises, carpet bags, whips, etc., etc., of as good materials and workmanship as any in the city or western country.

He returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Springfield and Sangamon county, for their very liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

AMOS CAMP.

☞N. B. All kinds of repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

☞An apprentice to the above business wanted—one from the country of good steady habits, 16 or 17 years of age. April 7, 1847.

Dr. Bragg's Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills,

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

JOHN W. BURKHARDT,

HAS constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of family groceries, which will be sold at the following prices:

[illegible]

Also a variety of DRY GOODS, such as are usually found in Dry Goods Stores.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash or country produce. Mar 26 '47

HENRY R. POMEROY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

North-west Corner public Square—

HAS just received a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Best Wines, Brandies, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.

[illegible]

Springfield Land Agency.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Levering & Conkling, attend to the payment of taxes and the sale of Lands throughout the State, and all business connected with a General Land Agency.

They respectfully refer to—

Wm. Wilson & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

Matthews, Gold & Co.

C. H. Levering,

Elisha Riggs, New York;

Riggs & Levering, St. Louis, Mo.

Crow, McCreary & Berkshire, St. Louis, Mo.

SEPTIMUS LEVERING,

JAMES C. CONKLING.

[illegible]

To Discharged Volunteers

[illegible]

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

A NEW PUBLIC HOUSE, on Market street, two blocks north of the public square, is opened for the accommodation of the traveling public and boarders.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. M. FARNSWORTH.

Springfield, May 1, 1847.

HATS and CAPS of all description just received and for sale by (apr27) JOHN IRWIN & CO.

Jew David's Plaster and Honey Coated Pills.

[illegible]

Dr. Jackson's Pile Embrocation.

[illegible]

Notice.

DISSOLUTION of Partnership.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of WM. SWAIM & SON, is dissolved [illegible]

Philadelphia, Aug. 1846. JAMES SWAIM.

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

[illegible]

Dr. Buckner's Pills.

A MOST CERTAIN, SAFE AND PLEASANT remedy for CHILLS and FEVERS.

[illegible]

300 LBS. Live Geese Feathers, on hand and for sale cheap, by CONDELL, JONES & CO. March 25, 1847.

An interesting Pamphlet,

CALLED the FAMILY HEALTH DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

Salter's Ginseng Panacea.

[illegible]

Sherman's Medical Lozenges.

[illegible]

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

[illegible]

Valuable Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his Flouring and Saw-Mill, situate in the Sangamon river six miles north-east of Springfield [illegible]

JACOB YOCUM.

April 7, 1847.

The Great Remedy for Man or Beast.

FARRELL'S Arabian Liniment, [illegible]

Important to the Afflicted!

HAMILTON'S Vegetable Compound COUGH BALSAM. [illegible]

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

[illegible]

NO MISTAKE.

Western Tonic or Fever and Ague Bitters.

WALLACE & DILLER'S Western Tonic or Fever and Ague Bitters. [illegible]

Fever and Ague, Chill or Intermittent Fever.

EFFECTUALLY CURED—Let those who doubt read the following:

[illegible]

JOSEPH FARNSWORTH, Jr.

HOWLEY, PHELPS, & Co., wholesale agents New York, Sold by WALLACE & DILLER, Springfield, Illinois.

SUMMER Shawls of the latest styles just received for sale by (apr27) JOHN IRWIN & CO.